





MARYLAND COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES HALL, GENERAL AGENT OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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REPRINT OF THE FIRST SERIES OF THE COLONIZATION JOURNAL,
CONTINUED.

OUR last number contained a letter from the Rev. Mr. Gould, special agent of the society, written soon after his arrival in the colony, whither he went in the Brig Bourne, and also an Address of the Inhabitants of Harper, to the People of Colour in Maryland. We now introduce the Report of Mr. Gould after his return to America, which, although embodying nearly the same information as the address of the colonists and his former letter, is yet very valuable as expressing his full opinion of the colony, after a two months residence there, and suffering from the fever and the fatigues of a long and unpleasant voyage. Moreover, they are the words of a high-minded, conscientious man, who felt himself drawing near the close of life, and ought, therefore, to be entitled to the fullest credence. Up to the time of Mr. Gould's leaving the colony, about one year from its foundation, the colonists were well settled on their town lots, their gardens had all afforded rich and abundant returns for the labours of the occupants, each lot was enclosed and tenanted by one of the Pilgrim Fathers, two rude and imperfect thatched and wattled houses, of 80 or 100 feet in length, were erected for the use of new emigrants, until they could be removed to their farm lots, every thing was snug and comfortable on the Cape, the agent was just projecting the public wharf and store, and had commenced the Maryland Avenue, on which were to be located the farms of the colonists. The majority of the colonists previous to the arrival of the Bourne were from Cape Messurado, and not the people best calculated to be satisfied with the strict but wholesome regulations of the Maryland colony. The new doctrine, or rather the old doctrine newly preached and strongly enforced, 'that if a man will not work, neither shall he eat,' was not particularly palatable to those who had been long accustomed to live in comparative idleness, supported by a petty trade with the natives. The temperance pledge, for the *first time in this world enforced by law*, was not particularly comfortable to those, who for years had enjoyed the utmost license in the use and traffic of this article; but it was the severest trial of all for the old Liberian colonists, to treat the native African as a man and brother, which he was compelled to do in his newly adopted home. Still, irksome as it was

to come into these new measures, the colonists were gradually convinced of their wisdom and beneficial tendency, and at the time that Mr. Gould left the colony, almost every individual was in every respect satisfied with and attached to his new home. They felt that the main difficulties had been overcome, that Providence had smiled upon their undertakings, and that Cape Palmas was destined to become their home, and the home of many of their wretched and enslaved brethren in America.

In the mean time the most strenuous efforts were making on this side of the Atlantic by the Board of Managers, to enable them to give needful support to their infant colony. The two native princes which were sent home by Kings Baphro and Boleo, were under a course of instruction, calculated to fit them for usefulness when they should return to their native homes. It was attempted to establish Colonization Aid Societies in the free states, thereby offering an opportunity for those disposed to aid in the emancipation of our state from the thraldom of slavery. To effect this desirable object sundry agencies were established, and the people of the northern states in particular were earnestly desired to co-operate with the state philanthropy of Maryland.

Their efforts, however, were attended with but little good result to the Maryland Society. The free states preferred still to act upon the general plan and to give their aid to the Parent Society.

Auxiliary societies were, in the mean time, formed in some of the counties of this state, and a Young Men's Colonization Society was organized in Baltimore, which, during the period of its existence, exerted a very beneficial influence. The list of collections in the seven months of 1835, from 1st of January to 1st of August, amounts to near 1,500 dollars, including the amounts collected by Rev. Messrs. Reed and Wyncoop, which were near 250 dollars each.

THE REV. MR. GOULD'S REPORT.

BALTIMORE, July 9, 1835.

To the President and Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society:

Gentlemen:—My extreme debility, consequent upon an attack of African fever, but more especially the sufferings I endured on my passage home from the colony, has prevented me until now from attempting to commit to paper for your inspection, the result of my observations made during my residence in the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas. Even now I am under the necessity of employing a friend to write for me.

As the emigrants per the brig Bourne, were placed under my particular charge during the voyage out, it becomes my duty to state, that their conduct during the passage met my approbation. With a view to their religious improvement, I preached to them once every Sabbath, when the weather would allow it; read a printed sermon to them every night; and occasionally assisted them in their morning and evening devotional exercises. It gives me pleasure to state, that they seemed to be much impressed with a sense of their privileges, and the duties devolving thereby upon them.

On nearing Cape Palmas, the scenery was enchanting beyond description. The emigrants expressed their joy in all manner of ways, and when the brig was boarded by some Kroomen, with specimens of the fruits of the

Cape and surrounding country, their joy and gratitude knew scarcely any bounds.

On landing at the Cape, they were most cordially and affectionately received by the colonists, who treated them with a kindness well calculated to beget strong and mutual attachments.

Dr. Hall, the governor, was also much gratified at their arrival, though he expressed his regret that the company was not more numerous.

There were but two or three of the old colonists sick at the time of my arrival—several others, however, were complaining, though able to be out.

The third day after our arrival the emigrants had a meeting, and drew up a preamble and resolutions expressive of their motives for leaving the land of their nativity; and of their great joy in finding themselves safely landed in the colony. They also expressed their gratitude to the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, for their kindness in furnishing them with the means to cross the Atlantic and settle in a country so richly provided with all the means necessary to secure their independence and happiness. I regret that it is not in my power to furnish a copy of this paper:—by some person or persons, unknown to me, my chest was opened in New York or on its passage here, and the paper in question was so mutilated that I am unable to give more than its substance.

It is proper that I should here remark, that the preamble and resolutions above referred to, were drawn up before the emigrants had experienced the slightest interruption to their comforts. It unfortunately happened that the receptacles in which they were placed for shelter from the weather had been so imperfectly constructed that the first rains completely drenched them. The roofs were too flat, even if they had been of the proper material, to admit the water to pass off as it fell; consequently, they were, as above stated, completely drenched. This being an unexpected event, and coming upon them at the beginning of their sickness, produced much dissatisfaction and some little murmuring. In addition thereto they had not received their lands, the immediate cultivation of which they were desirous to commence—this produced an additional degree of despondency. They were assured by the governor that their lands should be allotted at as early a period as possible—and I stated to them that even if they were then ready, it would be highly improper in them to attempt to work until they had passed through their seasoning.

They had all before I left the Cape, (except two or three who had not been attacked,) passed through the fever, which claimed not a single adult victim. It is true two children died; but they had arrived in the Colony in an exhausted state, having left the United States with the worm fever, which, in my judgment, was the cause of their death.

It may be satisfactory to your Board to know, that in every case, except three, the fever was remarkably light, and did not confine them to their beds more than a day at the time:—when it is considered that they were several times, while in the fever, completely soaked with the rain, and yet had it so light, it will not be doubted that the climate of Cape Palmas is well suited to the African constitution, and that the coloured people may encounter with almost perfect safety. Ordinary carefulness, and prompt attention to the means of health, will almost invariably secure to them this invaluable blessing.

I remained at the Cape nearly two months, during which time I was confined not more than five days with the fever, though almost continually felt the debilitating effects thereof. When I left, my health was tolerably fair, and but for the horrid water I was obliged to use on my passage home,

which lasted about sixty days, I am well satisfied that I should have returned in good health.

When I was about leaving the colony I visited all the emigrants, and asked them if they wished to return to the United States with me—they all with the exception of three, promptly answered, no sir. They had recovered much of their former spirits, as is fully indicated by their unwillingness to accompany me home.

So far as I was able to ascertain the state of agriculture in the colony, it did not strike me that it had been pushed with sufficient zeal. Not more than six or seven families were, at the time I left the Cape, preparing their lands for cultivation—one man only had cleared and fenced in his lands, and judging from the productiveness of all the gardens on the Cape, I should suppose that he is doing very well. The growth of all garden and field vegetables, so far as they have been tried, is very rapid and luxuriant. All the gardens on the Cape were in a thriving condition. I should say that a square, of the size of the common gardens in this country, would yield a sufficiency of vegetables to support a family of from six to eight persons in number.

The articles growing on the Cape are the following, viz: Sousop, oranges, lemons, limes, pine apples, gourd, pawpaws, plantains, banana, pepper, figs, okra, Indian corn, sugar-cane, cotton, (both native and American,) cabbage, kale, Virginia greens, lettuce, parsley, beets, sweet and Irish potatoes, yams, cassada, parsnips, turnips, radishes, onions, tomatoes, beans and peas of different kinds, melons, cantelopes, cucumbers, quashes, pumpkins, egg plant and tobacco. There is a continual growth of all the articles, and some of them produce for years successively.

A proper attention to the cultivation of the soil would soon place the colony in a most flourishing and happy condition, and it is to be hoped that the emigrants by the Bourne, who were, as before remarked, very anxious to commence farming operations, are by this settled on their lands.

The soil, though apparently of the same quality of the Maryland good lands, seems nevertheless to be much more productive; and being remarkably easy of cultivation, would soon return a rich reward to industrious farmers.

The introduction of working animals is highly desirable. With the aid of these, the colonists would soon rapidly advance, both in independence and influence over the native tribes.

Jacks, jennies and mules could be introduced at a comparatively small cost, being, as I am informed, sold to the windward of the Cape at from five to ten dollars per beast.

The animals of the country suitable for food are quite numerous—neat cattle, sheep, hogs, goats and deer are very plenty. Of the latter there are two kinds; the one similar in colour, &c. to the American—and the other peculiarly African, being black. When at full size, I am told that they weigh about 250 lbs. This fact was related to me by a man of the name of Johnson, who left the United States fifteen years ago, for the British Colony at Sierra Leone. How long he remained there I cannot tell. From thence he went to Monrovia, and from Monrovia to Cape Palmas, where he had arrived a few months before I saw him. He has settled at the Cape, and when I left, was clearing a farm.

His extensive travels in Africa have made him well acquainted with the different kinds of animals and birds, some of which are peculiar to that country, as well as with the varieties of soil and climate thereof. He most decidedly prefers Cape Palmas to all other places he has visited, in proof of which he has settled himself in the colony.

In addition to the animals already named, there are antelopes, monkeys, baboons, black, grey and fox squirrels, raccoons, opossums and beavers.

Fish of many kinds are in great abundance, and are of a flavour very superior to any which I had ever before tasted. It is my decided opinion that the use of a seine fifty fathoms long, from eight to ten feet deep, one day in the week, would furnish the whole colony with an ample supply of fish for one week.

Oysters are also to be had of an excellent relish.

An impression having gone abroad among the coloured people of Maryland, that the society's territory abounds with ravenous beasts of prey, I feel it to be my duty to state that, during the whole time I was in the Colony, I neither saw nor heard of one such, except the leopard; and from him no danger need be apprehended as he flies off upon the approach of a man. Snakes, so far from being numerous, as has been believed by some, are very seldom seen, and those that have been seen are very small and inoffensive.

Cotton, sugar-cane, rice, coffee, tobacco, and a variety of other articles of commerce, may be cultivated to almost any extent.

The natives immediately contiguous to the Cape are not so entirely friendly in their feelings as I had hoped to find them—and, but for their extraordinary cowardice, I should fear much for the safety of the colonists. One field-piece, and fifteen courageous armed men, would, I think, be amply sufficient to hold one thousand of them at bay.

In conclusion, permit me to say that the climate, (for the coloured people,) the soil and productions of Maryland in Liberia, can only be justly appreciated by those who have visited the colony. One-half of the labour necessary in this country to enable the coloured man barely to live, will secure for him in the Colony the greatest abundance of all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life. The climate to his constitution is as genial as the climate of Maryland. The rains in the rainy seasons are sufficiently moderate, and the heat of the dry seasons is never so oppressive as we have it here in the months of July and August. Although the seasons in Africa have been divided into the rainy and the dry, there is in the latter no lack of sufficient rain to preserve from decay both field and garden vegetables—and in the former there is no such desolating tempests and inundating torrents as are known to prevail in the windward settlements. In these respects Cape Palmas is unquestionably superior to all other parts of the coast north of it.

A vigorous administration of your colonial laws—a prompt attention to agriculture on the part of the colonists, and a due and uniform regard to morality and religion, will soon place the colony on the highest pinnacle of importance and usefulness, both to the surrounding native tribes, and the people of colour in Maryland, for whose special benefit the territory was purchased and the Colony established.

The foregoing statements and opinions are the result of close observation in the Colony, and frequent and free conversations with the most intelligent colonists and natives,—and are respectfully submitted by

Your ob't servant, RICHARD B. F. GOULD.

FRUITS OF ABOLITIONISM.—*Emigrants for New Orleans.*—The Brig — left this port a few days since, having on board quite a cargo of slaves, for New Orleans, and many of them, we have reason to believe, were offered their freedom, on condition of going to Liberia. But no, they could not go there, as their friends the abolitionists had advised to the contrary. So they go into perpetual slavery. This is the way it works, and these are the fruits of Modern Abolitionism.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Nov. 23, 1841.

SION HARRIS, a coloured man from Liberia, left Washington city, near the middle of August, to visit his friends in Tennessee, and has not been heard of since. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received and justly rewarded by George S. Brown, 62 Leonard street, New York.

We insert the above with a hope that it may be instrumental in exciting inquiry; and perhaps in ultimately discovering where Mr. Harris may be. We much fear that he has been kidnapped, for he of course would take the necessary papers on leaving Washington, which perhaps some scoundrel has possessed himself of and then claimed poor Harris as a slave: but we should fear little for him in a fair field with some dozen kidnappers. Sion Harris is probably one of the bravest men living. He stands distinguished in the history of Liberia for a deed which would add laurels to the brows of any hero of ancient or modern times. He, with one other man, Mr. Demory, defended the Heddington mission station against a serious and determined attack by one of the fiercest and most renowned warriors in Western Africa, accompanied by over three hundred of his regular men of war. Fortunately for the inmates of the mission, they were provided with some twenty or thirty muskets in good order and plenty of ammunition, luckily too these were loaded, as not fifteen minutes notice were given of the natives approach. Harris and Demory placed themselves just outside the door of the house so that they could handily receive new loaded muskets from the hands of Harris' wife and two little native boys who belonged to the mission station, and who assisted Mrs. Harris in loading and passing the muskets. Barely time sufficient to make these simple arrangements elapsed, ere the foe came rushing on with those deafening unearthly sounds so characteristic of all barbarian warriors, and which has often daunted the hearts of the stoutest regulars. They were received by the quick and unerring discharge of the muskets of Harris and Demory doubly shotted. Three or four of the leaders fell, the rest of the advanced guard seized their dead to bear them to the rear. H. and D. were again supplied with muskets, again the band rallied and again met the fatal fire. The back door of the house was tried but found fast, and the Rev. George S. Brown poured down upon them from a chamber window buck shot and slugs. The fight continued for near one hour, when the determined and brave conduct of the besieged and the fatal execution of their arms caused the savages to retreat with a loss of some twenty or thirty men and their leader Goterah, or the Leopard, who had long been the terror of the peaceful Deys, storming their towns and carrying their people into slavery. Thus was Sion Harris mainly instrumental in saving all the inhabitants of the Heddington mission station from captivity, and the devoted and pious father of the flock from slaughter; for the very pot in which Goterah had sworn to cook Brown for his breakfast was left in the precipitate retreat of his party.

We hope effective measures will be taken to discover where Harris is, and if in slavery, that he may be forthwith released. He is too valuable a citizen to Liberia to be lost thus.

REV. GEORGE S. BROWN.

It will be seen by the following letter that our old friend George S. Brown, is now labouring in New York in the missionary cause for which he has done so much in the very field. It gives us pleasure to remark, (and no disparagement to others,) that we know of no one on the coast of Africa who is so emphatically a *christian missionary*—the voice of one crying in the wilderness, as this same good, honest, zealous black George S. Brown. We first saw him some four or five years since in Monrovia, soon after his arrival in Africa, and supplied him with the necessaries which he might be supposed to require in his new mission station, for which he was then just setting out. And truly with him they were *necessaries* indeed, the locust and wild honey would have been equal to the supply of the zealous Brown. But he required not the externals to secure his good reception and warrant him success. He possessed what was of more consequence and what a native African can most readily discover, a good, sound, honest heart, without which no man ever yet effected any thing of good among barbarians, be his pretensions and professions what they may. But the following straight-forward business letter of Mr. Brown, gives a better portrait of the man than we are able to do. But success to him, we hope he may be long spared to dwell in the pleasant places he has redeemed from gree gree and fetish worship.

FULTON, N. Y. November 6, 1841.

*Rev. and Dear Sir,—*I suppose you were expecting to hear from me last week; but in consequence of a train of appointments arranged for me by the preachers of the Black River conference, I thought I would attend them, and then return to New York. But having since been taken sick, I am at present neither able to attend these appointments, nor to return to your city. I therefore send you the following brief report of some of our meetings.

I lectured, October 24, in Lowville, under the charge of Rev. S. Chase, your missionary for Africa. I was informed that the collection amounted to about \$10, which brother Chase when he comes on will bring with him.

On the 27th, brother Chase conveyed me to a Presbyterian church, four miles north of Lowville. Here we left in such haste that we had not time to ascertain the amount of the collection and pledges. But the good old warm-hearted deacon of the church, not being satisfied with what was done on the occasion, assured us that the next Sabbath he would renew the effort with a view to enlarge the collection for us.

On the 28th, at Watertown, we held a meeting in the charge of Rev. W. S. Bowdish, treasurer of the Mis. Soc. of the Black River conference. Here our collection amounted to \$17. Brother Chase, and a number of Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian preachers, were present, and all took part in the exercises of the meeting.

On the 30th, brother Bowdish conveyed me ten miles north to Evans' Mills, in the charge of brother N. R. Peck. This was on Saturday, and it being the time of their quarterly meeting the presiding elder was present. Here I gave them a long talk about Africa. Brother Salsbury, the presiding elder, who had been sitting with his eyes closed, and the big nimble tears coursing down his cheek, arose after me; and, with almost the eloquence of an angel, secured the salvation of Africa in three minutes. He said there were men and money enough, and that we should have them. I suppose he knew that brothers Bowdish and Peck were only waiting for an appointment from the bishop to go to Africa. Our public collection amounted to \$8 14. Brother Bowdish then proposed to be one of twenty to raise \$20

to constitute one of our native boys in Africa, by the name of Squire Chase, a life member of the Parent Mis. Soc. of the M. E. Church. This was immediately responded to by pledges of one dollar each. Brother Bowdish then proposed to be one of ten to constitute my wife, Harriet Ann, a life member of the Black River Conference Missionary Society. This sum was also pledged at once. Sister Orea W., daughter of the Rev. John Dempster, gave me one dollar to buy books for the little Africans. A friend to Africa gave us a bundle of something marked \$11. Including pledges received, with the collection on this occasion, the amount was \$62. I am accountable to you for \$9 14 cash, and the bundle valued at \$11.

On the morning of the 31st, brother Chase preached in the M. E. Church at Watertown; and the congregation gave him, as a token of respect, and in view of his future destination, \$46 63.

On the evening of the same Sabbath, brother Bowdish took me in his wagon, and, in company with brother N. R. Peck, we went to Adams. On our way I had an African chill, yet lectured in the midst of my fever. Brother Chase brought up the rear with an overwhelming appeal to the Church. The collection was then taken up, and a number of pledges received, the precise amount of which I cannot give. But this I know, that Mr. Ira Mayhew pledged himself to give \$20 to constitute my wife, Harriet Ann, a life member of the Parent Society of the M. E. Church. I also received one dollar from Miss Clarissa Smith, to be credited to the Adams Society.

Nov. 1, I accompanied brothers Knight, Phelps and Bowdish, to Pulaski, under charge of Rev. Mr. Hunt. Here we found a noble congregation, in good spirits, and all alive on the subject of sending the Gospel to the poor heathen. After giving them a description of the wretched state of the heathen, brother Bowdish made a stirring appeal to them, and a collection was taken up amounting to \$27 17. At the proposal of brother Bowdish \$20 were then pledged to constitute Mr. Casper C. West a life member of the Parent Missionary Society of the M. E. Church. Brother Phelps, from Adams, then proposed to be one of twenty to give \$20 to constitute Dr. Hiram Murdock a life member of the Parent Society of the M. E. Church. Both of these propositions being met, we closed. The next morning I received donations to the amount of \$8 30. Total \$75 47. I am responsible to you for \$57 72, exclusive of the ream of paper. I also obtained twelve subscribers for the third volume of Africa's Luminary. On the 3d instant, my African fever returned, and seized me at Mexicoville, in consequence of which I lost that appointment. The dear Samaritan family in whose hands I fell was that of Orrin Whitney; and may God bless them for their kindness. The next morning Mrs. Betsey Whitney gave me one pair of socks, and Rev. R. Soule gave me 50 cents, for which I am accountable.

On the 4th inst. I lectured at Oswego, under charge of Rev. C. L. Dunning. Brother Dunning had but a short time to give notice of the appointment, but did the best he could under the circumstances. Our collection amounted to \$7 25, for which I am accountable. Twenty dollars remain pledged, and will be forthcoming to constitute — Lyon, Esq., a life member of the Parent Society.

On the 5th inst. I came to Fulton, and, a few hours before meeting, I was overtaken by my old antagonist, the fever, and lost that appointment also. I am now with the Rev. Isaac Stone, who, with his kind family, and a skilful physician, are doing all they can for me—and may God bless them all.

Yours, &c.

GEORGE S. BROWN.

N. B. Our dear Baptist and Presbyterian friends have participated in all these meetings.

G. S. B.

"CONSIDERATIONS, TO AID CANDIDATES FOR THE MINISTRY."*Extract from the above from the Southern Churchman.*

But while it would be more than useless for me to call your attention, to the general arguments for foreign missions, with which you are all so familiar, I shall be excused, I am sure, for urging upon you the peculiar claims of that large and benighted portion of our "brethren after the flesh." It is an old argument, but has not on this account lost the least of its force, that *Africa* has peculiar claims upon us on account of the injuries which she has received and is still receiving from our race. Ever since we have been a people, we have been enriched at the expense of the labor and liberty, temporal and spiritual, of her hapless children; and to this hour they are around us exiles from their fatherland, degraded and wretched and toiling for our comfort. And from their native country they are to this hour being torn away, by hundreds and thousands, and exposed to increasing horrors to gratify the cupidity and enrich the coffers of merciless white men. How shall we pay them back the enormous debt we have been accumulating upon ourselves for so many score of years? How shall we drive the oppressor from her coast and change the accents of wailing and lamentation, which rend Afric's skies, into the voice of praise and thanksgiving? By carrying to them the glad tidings of the gospel—that gospel which proclaims liberty to the captive and the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound.

And the way is now wide open for you to enter. For a long time it was thought the white missionary of the Cross, could not live in Africa, strange that *this* opinion should ever have been entertained, since the *white missionary* of sin and the devil, has been permitted to live and labor in this country for centuries. But it has now been proved by *experiment* that God will preserve the lives of white missionaries in Africa, as well as *white slave traders*. It has now been nearly five years since our first missionary landed at Cape Palmas, and though ten others have followed him at different times, only *one* has been removed by death. It can no longer be objected, then, against going to this country, that it is a useless waste of life. And what though life may not be so long in that country as in some others. It is *not* true that as much may be accomplished in a short life in one situation as in a long life in another. And if this is true of any country, in an eminent degree it is of Africa.

The Africans are a most *docile race*. This any of you will have observed, who has been laboring amongst them in this country. It was while instructing the slaves of my native state, that I had it impressed upon my mind, that if I could *live* in Africa, my influence would be greater than it could be in any other part of the world. Four years experience has only deepened this impression. I have ever perceived that the African has the highest opinion of the white man—regards him as greatly his superior and is predisposed to receive with respect whatever he may advance. And on the West Coast of Africa there is every where a strong desire to become acquainted with the language and institutions of the white man, and particularly those of the English; and I think I may safely state that at least one-third of the adult natives along the western coast of Africa speak a corrupt English, which they have acquired in their intercourse with trading vessels. The character of the superstitions of the African too appears to oppose less formidable obstacles to the progress of the gospel amongst them than those of any other heathen people of whom I have read—All their superstitions, though numerous, are limited in their operation, the present state, and have relation to what is temporal. For the

future they profess to make no preparation. The doctrines of revelation therefore are something over and above any thing they profess to be acquainted with, and thus a broad platform is presented, on which to erect Christianity.

But, the adaptation of the African mind to receive instruction and religious impressions is no longer a matter of speculation. It has been stated that it is not quite five years since our mission *commenced*. We have four ordained missionaries, one of whom had only been in the field little more than one year when I left, and two had been absent, each nearly a year. Add to this that little can be attempted during the first year of a residence in Africa, on account of the weak and debilitated state of the system, and that a considerable part of our whole time during the first years, was necessarily devoted to superintending the erection of houses, and other secular objects, and you may have some idea how little time can have been given to direct missionary effort. But notwithstanding all impediments, we had succeeded, before I left, in commencing and establishing four mission stations, there were including the missionaries 31 communicants, more than 100 children under instruction, several of whom were already qualified to render important services as teachers and monitors. But this was not all. A great change seemed to be passing over the native mind in favor of our institutions. They gave us as many of their children to instruct, as could be accommodated. Many abstain from work on the Sabbath, and in every town in our neighborhood the people were desirous of having a "God man" (as they term the missionary,) amongst them. The only limit to our operations was our supply of teachers and missionaries.

Such is the field of labor, which I would hold up to your view as "white to the harvest," and inviting you to enter it, *scores* of laborers could be employed, but of *one* qualified to take charge of our High School at Mount Vaughan, there is at present, pressing need. I think a candidate for orders, who may feel drawn towards this field, may be most usefully employed in this situation.

He might superintend the school, and at the same time pursue his studies, acquaint himself with the native language and character, and at the expiration of his candidacieship, be qualified for a missionary indeed. This is the course pursued by most of the missionaries at Sierra Leone, and I could wish it generally adopted in our mission. But while I would now only make an appeal for *one* missionary teacher from amongst you, most sadly disappointed shall I be, if even the few and hasty remarks, I have been able to present, do not have the effect to induce some, if not all of you, prayerfully to consider your duty in reference to the perishing children of Ethiopia. Most devoutly do I pray, that every one whom I address may so examine, and discover, and walk in the path of duty, that in the last great day of reckoning he may hear from the Saviour the blessed commendation "well done good and faithful servant."

MORE MISSIONARIES IN WEST AFRICA.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions have despatched three additional missionaries to their station at Cape Palmas, for acclimating. They are ultimately destined for the Ivory Coast, or the valley of the Niger.

We repeat what we have often had occasion to say: That there is no part of the world that offers so rich a reward to missionary labours as West Africa—as the whole continent of Africa.

PLENTY OF WORK FOR ABOLITIONISTS OUT OF MARYLAND.

SLAVERY—*Extent of it among Christian Nations.*

The last Report of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society furnishes the following estimate of the number of slaves held under the authority of nominally Christian people:—

In the United States there are	2,750,000 slaves.
In the Brazils,	2,500,000 "
In the Spanish Colonies,	600,000 "
In the French Colonies,	265,000 "
In the Dutch, Danish, and Swedish Colonies, and the Republic of Texas,	150,000 "
In British India, computed,	1,000,000 "

It is stated that Dr. Lushington has undertaken to bring up, in the House of Commons, the subject of slavery in British India. The Report says:

"The committee recommend to their friends the prompt and liberal distribution of a pamphlet, which has been prepared under their sanction, and is now ready for delivery, on slavery and the slave trade in British India, with notices of the existence of these evils in the Islands of Ceylon, Malacca, and Penang, drawn from official documents. They are the more anxious in recommending this course, because they fear the impression that the system of slavery has been abolished in the East, as well as in the West Indies."

The following estimate of the present extent of the Slave-trade is from the same document:

Upon the most moderate computation, the slave trade dooms to the horrors of slavery every year, among

Christian powers	120,000
Mohammedan powers,	50,000
<hr/>	
	170,000
Destroyed annually in procuring the above,	280,000
<hr/>	
Making a total	450,000

Of every thousand victims to the slave trade, *one-half* perish in the seizure, march, and detention on the coast; *one-fourth* of those embarked perish during the middle passage; and *one-fifth* of those who are landed perish in the seasoning during the first year, and the remaining three hundred, with their descendants, are doomed to hopeless bondage and a premature grave!

The slave-trade across the Atlantic is chiefly to supply the Brazil and Cuba markets. How much they may be smuggled from Cuba to other West India Islands, and even to the neighboring continent, cannot be told.

It appears that, in this trade across the Atlantic, British merchants and manufacturers are extensively concerned. A London paper of Sept. 8, says:—

"We have received information of the most painful—we might say appalling—character, respecting the participation of British merchants of the highest respectability in the atrocious traffic in the persons of men which desolates the coast of Africa."

And on the 20th of October last, Lord Brougham presented in the House of Lords a petition praying for some change in the law relating to the slave-trade, on which occasion he said:—

"After all the laws which had been passed in this and in many foreign countries for putting down the slave trade, it was greatly to be regretted

that British capital and British skill were still found engaged in that infernal traffic. The petitioners stated that several British mining companies were established in the Brazils and Cuba, that these mines were worked chiefly by slaves, and that British capital was employed by British subjects in the purchase of newly imported slaves from Africa, to supply the waste and mortality and other exigencies connected with those mines. The petitioners further complained that officers belonging to the British army and navy held appointments under the companies to which he had referred. They also stated that British banking companies had been formed in those countries where the dealing in African slaves was carried on, and that these were the consignees of goods they must know were used and could be used only as barter in the purchase of slaves. He did not mean to assert that those banking companies, or the consigners of British goods, even though they well knew the purposes to which they were to be applied, were, as the laws now stood, acting illegally, but according to the statement of the petitioners, some of those parties went a step further—a step which, in his mind, left no doubt that they were acting in direct violation, not only of the spirit, but also of the letter of the law, passed in this country for putting down the traffic in slaves, it appeared that they did not dispose of the consigned goods at a price, but that it was a condition of the sale that the price was to be a share to a certain extent in the profits which were to be made from the dealing in slaves. He did not state that there was direct evidence of this as against the merchants and companies referred to, but in a report made by commissioners sent out to the African coast, it was stated that goods sent to that coast were not paid for at a fixed price, but that the sale was made on a condition that the venders of the goods should share in the profits of the slave trade. The petitioners also stated that large consignments were sent out of fetters and shackles to the Brazils and to Cuba, the parties sending them well knowing the uses to which they were to be applied. The petitioners went on to say that vessels were being built in this country which, from their structure and internal arrangement, could leave no doubt that they were intended for the slave trade. One vessel was now nearly completed in one of our best harbors, which was to be sent to the Havana, and no doubt thence to the coast of Africa."

[*Vermont Chronicle.*

MURDER IN CANADA.

'A young coloured man, named *Wm. Brown*, was killed by some white men at St. Catherine's, last Sunday week. It appears that a rumor was raised, that a marriage was to be performed between a white woman and a black man, and the crowd of whites went to disturb the parties by what is called a *charivarie*; but on reaching the house, the report turned out to be unfounded. The whites then departed to another part of the city, and meeting the deceased, threw a stone, which struck him on the head, causing death immediately.'

The above paragraph but too plainly shows what the coloured people have to expect from their brethren in Canada. Had the transaction therein detailed happened in the United States, the charges would have been rung upon it by the abolitionists, from one end of the country to the other, and then been spouted forth to some Royal meeting of *soi disant* philanthropists in England. But now the word is *mum*. No notice of it is taken by any of the abolitionist papers which come to this office, and never a word will be spoken of the atrocity of this act by the friends of the coloured man in England.

What can the black man expect in Canada, that is denied him in the free states?—What is the character of the population there, that he should expect favour at their hands?—Who are his worst enemies in the United States?—The lower class of foreign emigrants, who come to compete with him for labour. And what does he find in the Canadas but this same class of population, interspersed with outlaws and escaped convicts from the United States, who carry with them all the prejudice against colour, with a total want of that principle necessary to enable them to overcome it. Talk not of Canada. If the coloured man is disposed to emigrate, let him look well about him, and be sure of bettering his condition by the change. The first consideration to influence his choice should be the climate. The tropical world is emphatically and exclusively the home of the black man. There he was never long enslaved, elsewhere he was never long free. Elsewhere his race never yet constituted a Nation, a People, a Government, and (judging from the past,) we believe never can. But the whole tropical world is before him, teeming with all that can minister to the wants and happiness of man, and that world is—ever has been—and ever will be his. Nature and Nature's God has so ordained it. As a friend to the coloured man, we would say, be not lured by fair promises from your own natural home. Go not where you are not sure you are to have a numerical superiority, for depend upon it, without that you will never attain an equality of social, if of legal privileges. Go to Mexico, Guiana, the West Indies—anywhere but the Canadas. Our preference is decidedly for Cape Palmas, for reasons too often and too fully given to be here repeated, and all can be summed up in this: That there the man of colour can sooner enjoy all the privileges and advantages of freedom, than in any other spot in the world.

Since writing the above, note the following paragraph in an exchange paper. We rather think our coloured friends will begin to small a rat soon.

NEGROES IN CANADA.—An attempt has been made to induce the coloured population of Canada to emigrate to Jamaica. The Montreal Courier computes that the number of negroes in Canada, who have escaped from slavery in the southern states is about twenty thousand.

The following letter from the London Watchman shews that much interest is felt respecting Africa and all appertaining to Africa—excepting always Liberia. The fact that the States of Liberia are American Colonies is sufficient to dampen the ardour and cool the zeal of English Philanthropy. However, let Brackenbury Valley speak for itself, we are glad to afford room for the like sketches of any part of our beloved Africa.

MISSION IN AFRICA.

Though not on your list of missionaries at present, yet I feel an interest in all your mission concerns, and especially in any thing relating to South Africa. A few days ago I received intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope, which reminded me of the honor and pleasure experienced in commencing a mission at Somerset Hottentot's Holland, about 30 miles from Cape Town. You will remember that Mrs. Brackenbury, of Raithby Hall, gave £100 toward the purchase of premises, and a large storehouse was

converted into a village chapel. This chapel was opened for divine service September 29th, 1834. An account of this circumstance may be seen in my "Memorials of South Africa," pages 209 and 210. I have just received information of a missionary meeting having been held in the above-mentioned chapel, which was by far too small for the occasion. Considering the circumstances of the people, who were chiefly liberated persons of color, the collection was good, and showed their desire to send the Gospel to those who are perishing for lack of knowledge.

The following is a brief outline of the state of the mission:

Married since the day of emancipation	144
Baptized	64
Candidates for baptism	50
Heathen children on school books	118
Who can read the Scriptures	26
Who can write	14
Who are ciphering	10
Dwelling-houses built by colored people	9
Foundations of ditto laid	6
Evfs (little gardens) given out and not yet built upon	9

At the missionary meeting the station was named "*Brackenbury Valley*," the hearing of which afforded me great pleasure, as thereby a memorial will be preserved of a family where many an aged minister, and enfeebled missionary, has found a hearty welcome and a calm retreat. It will especially be a memorial of him whose humility was such as to lead him solemnly to desire that no printed memoir should, after his death, be given to the world—I mean the late Rev. R. C. Brackenbury, who exchanged mortality for life eternal, at his residence, Raithby Hall, near Spilsby, August 10th, 1818. See the Minutes of the Methodist Conference for the year 1819. I knew the late Mr. Brackenbury, who used to accompany me from cottage to cottage to visit the poor of the village, and am glad that the name is known in Africa. "*Brackenbury's Valley*," at Somersets Hotten-tot's Holland, is delightfully situated between the lofty mountains and the mighty ocean. Here the banners of the cross are lifted up and unfurled—to them the gentiles are looking and coming. The infallible word of truth shall be accomplished, where Jehovah has said—"I will gather all nations and tongues, and they shall come and see my glory."

A gentleman who had seen the benefits of missionary labor at this interesting South African station, generously put down his name on a subscription list for the sum of £5 toward the erection of a new chapel, the present one being much too small for the people connected therewith. I trust many others will follow his example.

I am yours truly,

Pontefract, Oct. 11, 1841.

BARNABAS SHAW.

RETURN FROM TRINIDAD AND JAMAICA.—The British settlements in the West Indies it seems, our coloured people begin to think, are not the things cracked up to be. Within a few days we have noticed the return to this port, of a vessel from Trinidad, with some 27 steerage passengers. We also learn from a shipping merchant in this city, that of a number lately sent at the expense of the British government or agents, in his vessel to Jamaica, the whole have left the Islands—some returned here—others went to the northern states.

All we say is, *try for yourselves, and as long as you please*, and after abusing the Maryland colony as much as you please, you *will ultimately go there*, and there find a desirable home and resting place.

NECROLOGY.

A late vessel from Africa brought the unpleasant and painful intelligence of the death of Thomas Buchanan, Esq. governor of Liberia. The time and particular circumstances attending his decease we have not been able to learn. Governor Buchanan was the last of those talented and eminent men who have been swept off during their administration of the government of that colony—Ashmun and Randall were his predecessors. None others have fallen while acting as agents of the Society. It is not our intention to attempt an eulogy on Mr. Buchanan, although we knew him well as an accomplished gentleman, a brave and able commander, a sagacious and patriotic magistrate, and a consistent and exemplary christian. But little avails the tribute of ‘the lettered page or storied urn’ to him who has fallen a martyr in a high and holy calling. The common language of panegyric serves rather to tarnish than bedizen the fame of him who has voluntarily sacrificed home, country, friends, the fairest hopes, and periled life itself to serve those whose only claim was based upon the common brotherhood of humanity, their sufferings, and their sorrows. The man who can thus act, and thus suffer, enjoys a nobler satisfaction than can arise from human praise or adulation, receives a richer recompense than can be awarded in this world. Still we have some recollections that tell us, that however high and noble our resolves, however sincere and deliberate our determination to persevere, and even perish in a work so truly glorious, yet the idea of falling a victim to disease, far removed from our home and friends, and all that we hold dear in life, was ever exceedingly painful, and we cannot doubt such feelings must have been experienced by Buchanan in his last hours.

Moritur, et moriens dulces reminiscitur Argos.

'SLAVE HOLDERS CONVENTION.'

We notice that in the slave holding counties of the state and in the slave holding districts of all the counties, meetings are holden to appoint delegates to the Slave Holders Convention, to be holden at Annapolis during the month of January next.

We believe the grand object of the Convention is to petition or memorialise the Legislature of the state to pass such enactments as will render more safe and secure the slave property of the state. In other words to take into consideration the grand subject of the coloured population. Further enactments with regard to the right of property in the slave are useless. The right of holding and managing such property is fully recognized and clearly defined in the statute books. All action must, then, we apprehend, relate to the free coloured population. The grand question therefore is, what is the true policy of the state of Maryland under all existing circumstances? We hope and trust that the subject will be carefully weighed and maturely deliberated upon, ere any measures are adopted. A wrong or precipitate move at this crisis would be accompanied with the most disastrous results. The eyes of the whole Union are upon Maryland. A border state with a greater amount of free coloured population than any other, almost embracing

the capital of the United States within her boundaries, her present action must be productive of the most important consequences, not only to herself but to every slave holding state of the Union. Our opinion was long since formed and often expressed. *All that we can do is to colonize.* And where? Where we have prepared their home and resting place. But how? There's the question. What measures shall be adopted to induce the coloured man to abandon his present unhappy position in society and to seek a home adapted to his physical wants and mental capacities, remains to be decided upon. The colonizationist says, mild and suasive means only shall be used. If the slave holder says this has been long tried and proved ineffectual, and demands his expulsion; then colonization steps in and offers an asylum to the cast-out bondmen.

We wait with no small degree of interest the action of the approaching convention.

OFFICE OF THE MD. STATE COLO. SOCIETY, }
December 12, 1841. }

Advices have been received from the colony up to the 26th of September, and we regret to say, not of so favourable a character as usual. Nor yet hardly worth noticing as unfavourable, were it not almost desirable to have some variety in our annunciations of news from Maryland in Liberia. There has been some little disturbance in the colony, occasioned by some of the people's breaking open the public jail, and liberating a prisoner, whom they conceived was condemned on insufficient testimony. But ere the sailing of the Atalanta, the mutinous body sued for pardon, and quiet was restored. Governor Russwurm, who has, for the past five years, administered the government of the colony most ably and judiciously, we regret to say, has determined to resign, and requested that a successor be appointed. It is hoped, however, that he may yet be induced to retain his situation some year or two more.

The Harriet is now loaded in the harbour and ready for sea, with about thirty emigrants ready to embark. The Catholic missionaries also go out in her.

The list of subscriptions and contributions to the Cape Palmas Packet, obtained by the Rev. Mr. Kennard, in Prince Georges county, came to hand too late for insertion in this number. It will appear in our next.

 All communications intended for the Maryland Colonization Journal, or on business of the Society, should be addressed to DR. JAMES HALL, General Agent, Colonization Rooms, Post Office Building.

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